1 Scheme

1.1 What would Scheme do?

scm> (and 0 2 200)

scm> (or True (/ 1 0))

scm> (and False (/ 1 0))

scm> (not 3)

1.2 What would Scheme display?

scm> (define a (+ 1 2))

scm> a

scm> (define b (+ (* 3 3) (* 4 4)))

scm> (+ a b)

scm> (= (modulo 10 3) (quotient 5 3))

scm> (even? (+ (- (* 5 4) 3) 2))

scm> (if (and #t (/ 1 0)) 1 (/ 1 0))

scm> (if (> (+ 2 3) 5) (+ 1 2 3 4) (+ 3 4 (* 3 2)))

scm> ((if (< 9 3) + -) 4 100)

scm> (if 0 #t #f)
1.3 Write two Scheme expressions that are equivalent to the following Python statement - one defining a function directly, and the other creating an anonymous lambda that is then bound to the name `cat`:

```scheme
cat = lambda meow, purr: meow + purr
```

1.4 Spot the bug(s). Test out the code and your fixes in the scheme interpreter! (https://scheme.cs61a.org/)

```scheme
(define (sum-every-other lst)
  (cond ((null? lst) lst)
        (else (+ (cdr lst)
                  (sum-every-other (caar lst))))))
```

1.5 Define `sixty-ones`, a function that takes in a list and returns the number of times that 1 follows 6 in the list.

```scheme
> (sixty-ones '(4 6 1 6 0 1))
1
> (sixty-ones '(1 6 4 6 1 6 0 1))
2
> (sixty-ones '(6 1 6 4 6 1 6 0 1))
3
```

1.6 Define `no-elevens`, a function that takes in a number n, and returns a list of all distinct length-n lists of 1s and 6s that do not contain two consecutive 1s.

```scheme
> (no-elevens 2)
((6 6) (6 1) (1 6))
> (no-elevens 3)
((6 6 6) (6 6 1) (6 1 6) (1 6 6) (1 6 1))
> (no-elevens 4)
((6 6 6 6) (6 6 6 1) (6 6 1 6) (6 1 6 6) (6 1 6 1) (1 6 6 6) (1 6 6 1) (1 6 1 6))
```
1.7 Define \texttt{remember}, a function that takes in another zero-argument function \texttt{f}, and returns another function \texttt{g}. When called for the first time, \texttt{g} will call \texttt{f} and pass on its return value. When called subsequent times, \texttt{g} will remember its previous return value and return it directly, without calling \texttt{f} again.

(Hint: look up \texttt{set!} in the Scheme spec!)

\begin{verbatim}
(define (remember f)

)

scm> (define (f) (print "hello!") 5)
scm> (define g (remember f))
scm> (f)
hello!
5
scm> (g)
hello!
5
scm> (g)

\end{verbatim}

Check your understanding

- How are call expressions (like \((+ 1 2 3)\)) evaluated? What about special forms, like \((\text{or} #f #t (/ 1 0))\)?

- What is the purpose of the \texttt{quote} special form?
2 Scheme Lists

2.1 Draw out a box-and-pointer diagram for the following list:

```scheme
scm> (define nested-lst (list 1 (cons 2 (cons 3 nil)) '(4 5 6) 7))
nested-lst
```

Then, write out what Scheme would display for the following expressions:

```scheme
scm> (cdr nested-lst)

scm> (cdr (car (cdr nested-lst)))

scm> (cons (car nested-list) (car (cdr (cdr nested-list))))
```
Extra

2.2 Notice that the builtin `append` takes in, not a list of lists, but an arbitrary number of lists as arguments, which it then concatenates together. Implement `better-append`, which behaves in such a manner, allowing the caller to pass in an arbitrary number of arguments. You may use `concat` from the previous question.

(Hint: look up “variadic functions” in the Scheme spec!)

```
scm> (better-append '(1 2 3))
(1 2 3)
scm> (better-append '(1 2 3) '(2 3 4))
(1 2 3 2 3 4)
scm> (better-append '(1 2 3) '(2 3 4) '(3 4 5))
(1 2 3 2 3 4 3 4 5)
```

Check your understanding

- How can you get the third element of a Scheme list? Draw out a box-and-pointer diagram if you aren’t sure.

- What is the difference between `eq?` and `equal?` in the context of Scheme lists? Construct two lists `lst1` and `lst2` such that `(equal? lst1 lst2)` is #t but `(eq? lst1 lst2)` is #f.